10005

Drive Tube 53.4 grams

Introduction

Lunar drive tube 10005 was driven into the regolith about 25 cm, but only collected about 10 cm of material (figure 1).

The drive tubes were pressed into the regolith about 12 cm and hammered another 12 cm (Costes and Mitchell 1970). They were only partially filled, because the bit was wider than the tube, which required that the dry uncompressible soil had to "flow" into the tube (the design was changed for later missions). The weight of 10005 given in the catalogs is 65 g (King 1969; Duke and Naugle 1976; Lunar Sourcebook). Apparently 15.5 grams fell out of the cap when this core was first opened (there is confusion about this).

Petrography

The Apollo 11 site was chosen to be flat and as free of rocks as possible. The regolith was found to be uniform over the whole area covered by the Astronauts and the soils all have similar composition.

Fryxell et al. (1970) initially dissected and described the core. A more thorough description was made by Allton (1978). 10005 "displayed a slightly lighter zone approximately 6 cm from the top surface. This zone is 2 to 5 mm thick with a sharp upper boundary and gradational lower boundary" (LSPET 1969a). However, the grain size and material was not different from the dark material.

Grain size distribution (dry sieving) is given in figure 4.



Figure 1: Apollo 11 astronaut tamping in drive tube 10005, near the solar wind experiment. AS11-40-5964

Chemistry

Wakita et al. (1970) reported the chemical composition at five depths along the core (table 1). Note that the average is similar to that of 10084.

Ma et al. (1980) reported the composition of 11 small basalt fragments from 10005 (all high Ti).



Figure 2: Photo of drive tube 10005 after splitting and before dissection in 1977. Scale is in cm. S77-20660.

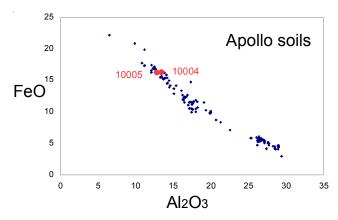


Figure 3: Chemical composition of Apollo 11 soil relative to other Apollo soil samples.

Cosmogenic isotopes and exposure ages

Finkel et al. (1971) found a decrease with depth for 53Mn activity.

Other Studies

Taylor et al. (1971), Oyama et al. (1971) and others conducted numerous investigations looking for organic compounds and/or evidence of any life in the lunar regolith using material from these cores.

Dalymple and Doell (1970) and Hoyt et al. (1970) studied thermoluminescence.

Fleischer et al. (1970), Crozaz et al. (1970) and Lal et al. (1970) studied nuclear tracks in minerals from these cores.

Processing

When the core was initially opened in 1969, about half was allocated to the 'Biopool'. The material that fell out of the cap when the core was opened was also

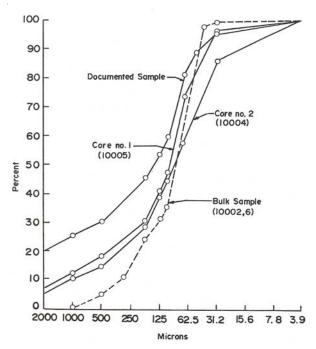


Figure 4: Grain size distribution as reported in initial catalog (King 1969).

allocated for organic analysis (Oyama et al. 1970). Initial allocations were from 0 cm, 2.6 cm, 5.2 cm, 7.8 cm and 10.5 cm (Allton 1978). Two samples (500 mg each) of 10005 were traded to the Soviet Union - from depths 3 cm and 9 cm - for samples of Luna cores.

The remaining half of drive tube 10005 was described and dissected (Allton 1978). It had apparently been stored upside down (see 10004). Although allocations were made to Morris and McKay, data is not available.

General information on drive tubes is found in another section of this compendium.

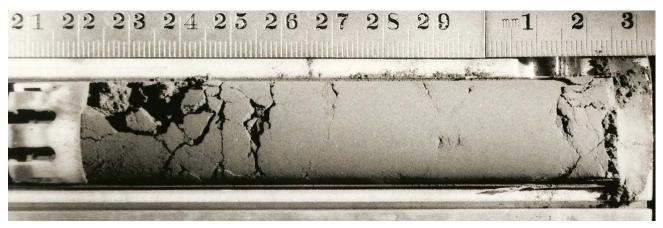


Figure 5: Drive tube 10005 when it was first opened. S69-45049. Scale in cm.

Table 1. Chemical composition of 10005.							
reference	surface Wakita 7	2.6 cm	5.2 cm	7.8 cm	10.5 cm	ave.	
weight SiO2 % TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MnO MgO CaO Na2O K2O P2O5 S % sum	82 mg	73	78	131	146		
	8.32 13.8 18.14 0.21	7.84 13.8 16.85 0.21	8.32 14 17.11 0.21	7.56 14.36 16.34 0.2	7.67 14 16.6 0.21	8 14 17 0.21	(a) (a) (a) (a)
	13.8 0.47	11.5 0.45	11.8 0.42	12.3 0.43	12.3 0.43	12.3 0.44	(a) (a)
Sc ppm V Cr Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge ppb As Se Rb Sr Y	66 69 2140 36	63 58 2020 31	62 80 2010 31	60 67 1930 30	60 55 2050 30	62 66 2030 32	(a) (a) (a) (a)
Zr Nb Mo Ru Rh Pd ppb Ag ppb Cd ppb In ppb Sn ppb Sb ppb Cs ppm Ba La Ce Pr Nd Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu Hf Ta W ppb Re ppb Os ppb Ir ppb Pt ppb Pt ppb	310	350	280	190	590	340	(a)
	120 16.6	160 15.3	120 15.6	150 15.3	140 14.6	140 15.5	(a) (a)
	12.4 2	12 2.3	12.4 2.2	11.4 1.8	11.2	11.9 2.1	(a) (a)
	11.6 1.7 8	11.6 1.7 8	11.5 1.6 8	10.4 1.5 8	10.5 1.6 7	11.1 1.6 8	(a) (a) (a)
Au ppb Th ppm U ppm	0.9	1	0.8	0.8	0.7	8.0	(a)
technique:	(a) INAA						

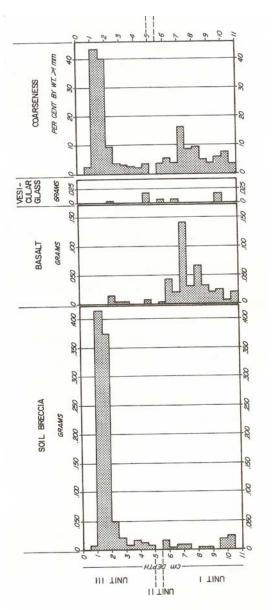


Figure 6: Percentage of particles as funtion of depth in 10005 (Allton 1978).

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